



COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR WOODBIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY, VIRGINIA

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 74**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
WOODBRIIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY, VIRGINIA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 74**

March 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Woodbridge Research Facility in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Woodbridge Research Facility began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Virginia Department of Historical Resources, in Richmond, Virginia. The records search was performed at the Historical Resources office in June 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections.

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT WOODBIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY

Woodbridge Research Facility, located in Prince William County, Virginia, is a sub-installation of Adelphi Laboratory Center which is located in both Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, Maryland. Army Research Laboratories, formerly known as Harry Diamond Laboratories, have a headquarters on Adelphi Laboratory Center but run mission activities on both the Adelphi Laboratory Center and Woodbridge Research Facility properties.

Before the inception of the installation, three amateur archaeologists, Bushnell, Graham, and Johnson, performed archaeological investigations in the 1920s on what is now Woodbridge Research Facility. Collections, if produced during these investigations, would be curated at the Smithsonian Institution.

Five archaeological projects have been conducted at the Woodbridge Research Facility after its creation in 1950. The first project was conducted by the Virginia Historic Landmark Commission in 1951 at an American colonial cemetery. No collections were made. In the spring of 1966 the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archaeological Society conducted a reconnaissance in which numerous prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected. Two projects conducted in the 1980s included a limited survey of historic properties by Building Technologies, Inc. (1984) and an archaeological overview and management plan by Envirosphere Corporation and Thunderbird Archeological Associates (1985). Neither of these investigations included any new fieldwork or recorded any new sites. Jay F. Custer, of the University of Delaware, performed archaeological investigations at Woodbridge Research Facility in 1991 that consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance, random auguring, shovel test pits, and unit testing. A limited number of prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately .5 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials and 1 inch of associated documentation has been located and identified for Woodbridge Research Facility. Prehistoric artifacts include stone flakes and fire cracked rock. Historic Euroamerican period materials were recovered and include ceramics, glass, metal, tobacco pipe fragments, and brick.

As of the date of this report, these materials are curated by the University of Delaware, Center for Archaeological Research, in Newark, Delaware. The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Woodbridge Research Facility* (Appendix I) provides detailed information about the collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation.

In the spring of 1966 the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archaeological Society conducted an archaeological investigation on the Woodbridge Research Facility property. These avocational archaeologists excavated a colonial trash pit associated with a late 17th century colonial site (44PW610). Numerous historic artifacts were collected, including tobacco pipe fragments, glass, nails, ceramics, animal bone, and charcoal. Late Archaic through late Woodland Period prehistoric stone flakes and tools and ceramics were also collected. This collection has been transferred from Woodbridge Research Facility to the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge (telephone conversation with Clara Bennet, Adelphi Laboratory Center, 16 May 1995). In a letter dated 30 August 1993, the collection was transferred by Ray Roudebush, Chief Facilities Engineer of Woodbridge Research Facility, and accepted by J. Frederick Milton, Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Yvonne Schultz, Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge, stated in a telephone conversation on 29 February 1996 that the refuge assumes responsibility for this collection. According to 36CFR79 6a(4), Federal agencies may enter into "an interagency agreement with another Federal agency for curatorial services."

NAGPRA Related Material

MCX research identified no human remains or funerary objects during its review of records, literature, and telephone interviews for Woodbridge Research Facility. The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Woodbridge Research Facility are attached: Appendix II contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research and Appendix III is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB); and Appendix IV is the list of other references not on file at the state records center.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH WOODBIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY

Woodbridge Research Facility is located on the coastal plain of Prince William County, Virginia. The facility is 25 miles southwest of Washington D.C. at the confluence of the Potomac River and Occoquan Creek and is located on a low-lying neck of land between Belmont and Occoquan bays (Custer 1995:1-2).

Spanish explorers are believed to have first contacted the Native Americans living in coastal and tidewater Virginia in the 1520s. Although the Spaniards made no attempt to establish a settlement for another 50 years, first hand knowledge of the area is evidenced by the detail of maps produced during the earlier period. Hostilities created during Spanish missionizing efforts further delayed the settlement of the central coast region. A settlement was not attempted until 1584 when the English landed on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. Two British attempts to establish settlements off the coast of North Carolina failed, and in 1607 a permanent settlement was finally established at Jamestown (Feest 1990).

The most extensive contact between Native Americans and Europeans occurred during the 1600s, although many explorers entered the Lower Potomac region during the 1500s. The primary inhabitants of the Lower Potomac region were Algonkian-speakers who first inhabited the area circa AD 200. Woodbridge Research Facility is located just south of one of these villages. The village of Matchipongo was one of the many villages inhabited by the Potomacs, an Algonkian group of the Lower Potomac region (Custer 1995:8).

Captain John Smith explored the lower banks of the Potomac River in 1609 in the area that is now the Woodbridge Research Facility. Smith's travel logs indicate that he encountered Native American groups whom he referred to as the "Dogue Indians" at the confluence of the Potomac River and Occoquan Bay (Custer 1995:8). MacCord (1958) reports that an Indian village identified by Smith as Tauxenent, was adjacent to the area now occupied by Woodbridge Research Facility, and according to McCary (1957:7) and Sams (1916:365), the Algonkian speaking Tauxenent were the aboriginal inhabitants of present day Fairfax County, which lies just north of Prince William County. The tribal name Doeg or Dogue is believed to be synonymous with Tauxenent (Feest 1978:269; MacCord 1958), with Doeg used to refer to the inhabitants of Tauxenent village (MacCord 1958).

Historical documents make no mention of the Doeg tribe after the Bacon Rebellion of 1676. It is likely that the group was absorbed into the Patowomecke tribe (also known as the Potomac), whose village existed until about 1700, or they may have crossed into Maryland to join their Doeg kinsmen (MacCord 1958).

Today, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi tribes are the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Woodbridge Research Facility (Peterson and Otter n.d.). Both tribes are recognized by the state of Virginia, but neither has received federal recognition. At present, no federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia (B.I.A. 1995a, 1995b), and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state (U.S.G.S. n.d.). It is not likely that any other federally recognized tribes could verify cultural or biological descent from the aboriginal tribes of Virginia (Peterson and Otter n.d.).

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation.

No federally recognized tribe has been identified as being culturally affiliated with the area presently occupied by Woodbridge Research Facility, hence no draft Section 6 Summary letter or Native American points of contact are included. Additionally, no human remains and/or funerary objects were identified among the collections from Woodbridge Research Facility, therefore no Section 5 Inventory will be required.

Several groups have sent letters of intent to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition: the Mattaponi Tribe (Mattaponi Indian Reservation), the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, Inc. (Mattaponi Indian Tribal Association, Inc.), and the United Rappahannock Tribe. None has yet to submit a petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:6,8).

Any consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA. 43 CFR Part 10 provides the implementing regulations for the statute.

REFERENCES CITED

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- 1995a *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases (as of July 11, 1995)*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.
- 1995b *Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From The United States Bureau of Indian Affairs*. Prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Custer Ph.D., Jay F.

- 1995 *Cultural Resource Survey of the Woodbridge Research Facility, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Prince William County, Virginia*. Kise Franks & Straw. Prepared for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

Feest, Christian F.

- 1978 Virginia Algonquians. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 253-270. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 1990 The Powhatan Tribes. In the series *Indians of North America*, Frank W. Porter, III, general editor. Chelsea House Publishers, New York, Philadelphia.

MacCord, Howard A.

- 1958 Indians of Fort Belvoir. *Quarterly Bulletin, Archaeological Society of Virginia* 12(3), 7 unnumbered pp.

McCary, Ben M.

- 1957 *Indians of Seventeenth-Century Virginia*. The University Press of Virginia. Charlottesville, Virginia.

Peterson, Curtis E. and Edward Otter

- n.d. *Overview of TRADOC Status in Relation to 36 CFR 79 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections and the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (P.L. 101-601, 104 Stat. 3048, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013)*. D. Katherine Beidleman, editor, Curtis E. Peterson, and Edward Otter.

Sams, B.L. and Conway Whittle

1916 *The Conquest of Virginia, The Forest Primeval, An Account, Based on Original Documents, of the Indians in that Portion of the Continent in which was Established the First English Colony in America.* G.P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, New York.

United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.)

n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978.* Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Claims Commission.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM WOODBRIAGE RESEARCH FACILITY, VIRGINIA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.

EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR: The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavate
University of Delaware, Center for Archaeological Research, Newark, DE	Jay F. Custer, Ph.D.	(302) 831-1160	Woodbridge Ground Disturbance Study/and STPs of high probability areas	44PW610-611	Oct. - Nov. 1991	University Delaware, Archaeolo Research, DE

1 Location of Archaeological Collections From: Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia [AMC]

As of March 1996

	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination
	Oct. - Nov. 1991	University of Delaware, Center for Archaeological Research, Newark, DE	.5 cu. ft. of Artifacts; 1 inch of Records	Historic Ceramics, Tobacco Pipe Fragments, Glass, Metal, Bricks, Background, Survey, & Report Records	Historic Late 17th-20th Centuries	Potomac, Dogue	Reports: 1 December 1992 and April 1995 Jay F. Cus

Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
Historic Late 17th-20th Centuries	Potomac, Dogue	Reports: 10 December 1992 and 10 April 1995 by Jay F. Custer	None

APPENDIX II

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No. _____

PD-C Collection No. _____

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia [AMC] as of March 1996

Subject property : Woodbridge Research Facility, VA

Last name : Custer, Ph.D.

First name : Jay

Middle Initial : F.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Cultural Resource Survey of the Woodbridge Research Facility, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Prince William County, Virginia.

Series :

Date : 04/10/95

Length : 77

Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0054, Delivery Order No. 0010

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Research Laboratory

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Subcontractor : KFS Historic Preservation Group, Kise Franks & Straw Inc.

Subject property : Woodbridge Research Facility, VA

Last name : Custer, Ph.D.

First name : Jay

Middle Initial : F.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Sensitivity Assessment of Cultural Resources (Revised), Woodbridge Research Facility, Woodbridge, Virginia.

Series :

Date : 12/10/92

Length : 66

Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0054, Delivery Order No. 0004

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Research Laboratory

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Subcontractor : KFS Historic Preservation Group, Kise Franks & Straw Inc.

Subject property : Woodbridge Research Facility, VA

Last name : Gardner

First name : William

Middle Initial : M.

Secondary Authors : James L. Nolan, Edward Otter, Joel I. Klein

Title : An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Harry Diamond Laboratories-Woodbridge Research Facility.

Series : DARCOM Report No. 15

Date : 07/85

Length : 73

Contract Number : CX4000-3-0018

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Material Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM)

Contractor : National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

Subcontractor : Envirosphere Company and Thunderbird Archeological Associates

APPENDIX III

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR WOODBRIIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY, VIRGINIA

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Gardner, William M., James L. Nolan, Edward Otter, and Joel I. Klein
1985 _An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Harry
Diamond Laboratories-Woodbri Reserach Facility_. EnviroSphere Co., Ny, NY.
Submitted to Nps-Marco, Philadelphia, PA.

APPENDIX IV

OTHER REFERENCES FOR WOODBIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY

Attempts were made to obtain copies of references that were cited on the site records or in other publications, that were not available at Virginia Department of Historic Resources. From telephone conversations with various persons familiar with the archaeology of Woodbridge Research Facility, the MCX did not discover any new collections reported in these references.

WOODBIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY REFERENCES NOT ON FILE AT THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Building Technology, Inc.

- 1984 *Historic Properties Report: Harry Diamond Laboratories, Maryland, and Satellite Installations - Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia, and Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Maryland.* Ms. on file, Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, MD.

Hyslop, C.

- 1988 *Woodbridge Research Facility: The Story of Its Land, 1653-1988.* Ms. on file, Facilities Engineering, Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, MD.

Kise Franks & Straw Inc.

- 1991 *Harry Diamond Laboratories Cultural Resource Management Plan.* Report submitted to the U.S. Department of the Army.